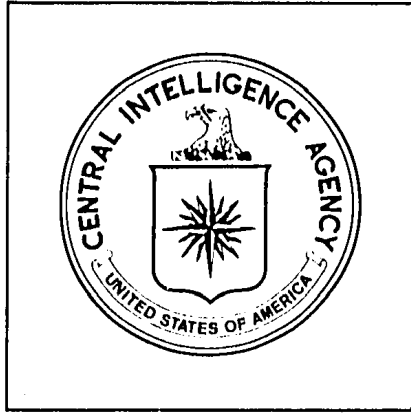


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Western Europe [REDACTED], International Organizations

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# STAFF NOTES:

## Western Europe

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WESTERN EUROPE — [REDACTED] — INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

This publication is prepared for regional specialists in the Washington community by the Western Europe Division, Office of Current Intelligence, with occasional contributions from other offices within the Directorate of Intelligence. Comments and queries are welcome. They should be directed to the authors of the individual articles.

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Phone: 143-6884

Government Formation Talks Fail in Denmark

Danish Prime Minister Hartling's Moderate Liberals, having failed to reach agreement with the Social Democrats on a coalition, will now have either to go it alone or look for partners within the center bloc of four small parties. In either case, Hartling will have a tough time getting his legislative program through parliament.

The Social Democrats were apparently even more unyielding in the talks with the prime minister than during the election campaign. They refused to consider participation or cooperation with a Moderate Liberal-led government and called for Hartling's resignation. The mutual dislike between the two party leaders and the Social Democrats' opposition to Hartling's "crisis plan" to bolster Denmark's flagging economy were important factors in their attitude.

Soundings taken with all other parties represented in parliament indicate that Hartling probably would have majority backing to continue in office as a minority government.

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Progressive Party leader Mogens Glistrup has told Hartling that he will not support a motion of no confidence. Hartling cannot count on Glistrup's support, however, for ordinary legislative matters, including his economic plan.

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Ironically, Hartling is therefore in much the same position he was before the election. He called the election to increase support for his economic program when it became clear that the plan would not receive majority backing in parliament. Although the Moderate Liberals nearly doubled their strength, they are still far short of a majority. Hartling's options are to continue in a minority status and water down his economic plan, resign in favor of another government formation, or call still another election. All are risky or unpalatable. (Confidential)

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[REDACTED]  
Phone: 143-7989Evacuation of Turkish Cypriots on British  
Base Set

British officials on the Akrotiri air force base in southern Cyprus today began a census to determine who among the 8-9,000 Turkish Cypriot refugees on the base wish to be evacuated to Turkey. The move was made despite protests from Greek and Greek Cypriot officials who see the refugees as one of their few bargaining cards in the intercommunal talks. The evacuation of the refugees, all of whom have thus far opted to go to Turkey rather than return to their homes in the Greek Cypriot sector, will begin January 18 using Turkish aircraft. The Turkish government is expected to resettle the refugees in the Turkish sector of Cyprus. The British are hopeful that the evacuation can go off without a major hitch despite some small scale demonstrations by Greek Cypriots and the infiltration into the base of some Turkish Cypriots who want to join the evacuees. (Secret No Foreign Dissem/Background Use Only)

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Phone: 143-5413

Turkish Political Deadlock Continues

On Saturday Turkey will begin its fifth month without a government supported in parliament. There are no signs of progress toward breaking the stalemate. The military's patience with civilian politicians, who have been unable to agree on a successor to the Ecevit coalition that was dissolved last September, is wearing thin.

Armed forces leaders are particularly concerned that the caretaker government will prove unable to make the decisions necessary to show progress toward a settlement on Cyprus and thereby avoid the cutoff of US military assistance on February 5. Military leaders reportedly are still opposed to taking direct responsibility for governing, but are coming under increasing pressure from junior and middle grade officers to do something to force a break in the political impasse.

The strain is also beginning to take its toll on President Koruturk and Prime Minister Irmak, both of whom are reported to have considered resigning if no early solution is forthcoming. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] the president has also warned General Sancar, chief of the Turkish General Staff, that he will resign rather than be the tool of the military in taking unconstitutional steps. [REDACTED] that Prime Minister Irmak has informed the president of his intention to step down unless his government is reconstituted with sufficient party support to produce a vote of confidence.

Indeed, the Irmak government operates under severe constraints. The lack of support in parliament and the constant maneuvering of the parties in search of a formula to produce a majority government significantly undercuts the authority of government officials. A caretaker regime also

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faces parliamentary obstacles such as the inability to introduce legislation unless it is certified urgent. Hence, only stop-gap measures can be taken to deal with Turkey's increasing domestic and economic problems.

The government appears to have a somewhat freer hand in foreign policy. This is especially true as regards Cyprus, where a rough consensus exists. The government can probably obtain the backing to engage in negotiations and perhaps even to make some limited concessions, but the tougher decisions involving territory probably will have to wait for a government with broad backing in parliament.

Various formulas have been tried in an effort to break the political stalemate, but the current makeup of the national assembly has frustrated every effort to organize a majority coalition. Nor can a date be agreed upon for early elections. Ecevit's left of center Republican People's Party has held out for new elections as soon as possible because they believe they would get a clear parliamentary majority. The rightist parties fear that possibility and have refused to give the necessary parliamentary vote of approval.

Strong personal differences have prevented the rightist parties from putting together a workable coalition. Justice Party leader Demirel has been unable to attract the Democratic Party into his newly formed National Front and without them he is some eight votes short of an absolute majority. Demirel would like to be designated to try to form a government, but because of the lack of a clearly workable majority, President Koruturk has rejected the idea. Compounding Demirel's problems, is the fact that both the president and the military favor Ecevit over Demirel.

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Current efforts to break the deadlock appear to be focusing on another effort to form a unity government under Irmak that would have firm parliamentary support and would probably move toward elections next summer. A second possibility might be another effort by Ecevit to bring the Democrats into a coalition that would lead to early elections. This would probably have to wait until the Democratic congress next month, however, which could be too long for the military. (Secret No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad/Controlled Dissem)

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Phone: 143-5205

EC Negotiations With 46 ACP States Deadlocked

EC negotiations with 46 developing countries on a comprehensive cooperation agreement ended in deadlock this week despite three days of intensive discussions in Brussels.

The EC and the participating African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries agreed, however, to resume talks at the ministerial level in Brussels on January 30 and 31.

The agreement under negotiation would replace the Yaounde Convention, which currently links the Nine with 19 mainly French speaking states, and establish new links between the Nine and 19 commonwealth countries that became eligible for preferential treatment under the terms of the UK's accession to the EC. The three signatories to the 1969 Arusha accords--Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania--and six independent African states which had no previous ties to the EC are also participating in the negotiations.

Negotiations with such a wide variety of developing states have resulted in a more flexible approach than characterized by the earlier "association" ties. The ACP states have, in fact, rejected the association label as implying less than full autonomy for the developing countries.

Agreements being negotiated will not only provide for free entry to the EC of all industrial products and most agricultural goods, but will include protocols on industrial cooperation, financial aid and a program for the stabilization of export earnings of certain developing-country commodities.

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The price the community will pay for guaranteed sugar imports and the volume of financial assistance they will make available to the ACP states have caused the greatest problems in Brussels. The Nine have also balked over ACP demands for free access to EC markets for all agricultural goods. How to define what processed industrial goods will qualify for duty-free entry into the community is likewise at issue.

Early this week, the Nine decided to increase their offer of financial assistance to the ACP states from 3.5 to 4 billion dollars over five years. The ACP states, however, have persisted in their demands for a \$8 billion fund. This new fund would replace the Third European Development Fund which since 1969 has made almost one billion dollars available to the 19 signatories to the Yaounde Convention.

Just prior to the suspension of talks, a Jamaican delegate accused the Nine of attempting at any cost to disrupt the collective unity of the ACP countries. Led by Senegal and Nigeria, the 46 have been remarkably cohesive throughout the negotiations given the complexity of the economic issues and the political diversity among them--in particular, the division between the Franco-phone and Anglophone Africans. (Unclassified)

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